THE

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

TOWN laid out at the mouth of the Loyalhannon, on the banks of the Kiskiminitas river, one hundred and ninety-two lots, each lot being 60 feet in front, and 120 deep; there are two principal streets 99 feet broad; four others 66 feet wide; 18 and an half feet alley's; there are 24 of those lots fronting Loyalhannon creek, on which there is erected a merchant mills, and 24 front the Kiskiminitas river, which is boatable the greatest part of the year, so that every advantage resulting from water carriage or trade, or in bringing the materials for building, may be largely enjoyed: thro' this town passes the Hannastown road, leading from Bedford to part of the Juniata river, which is 51 miles from this place, from whence we can have the benefit of the Philadelphia market conveniently, and the difference on Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by water is so much less, that it will probably become the main road and channel of the western trade. The situation is high and level, with a number of good springs, and surrounded with a fertile country, abounding with stone coal, &c. Any person may have a lot that pays as ground previous to the drawing of the lottery, at one dollar quit rent per annum, but the purchaser pays 40 shillings more at the expiration of one year from the drawing of the lottery, he shall be entitled to the lot free from quit rent for ever. There will be several lots given up by public use for a meeting house, school house, &c. also some land adjacent to the town for commons. Notice will be given through the channel of this Gazette when the lottery will be drawn.

Tickets may be had of colonel Benjamin Davis, in the forks of Yough, with James Barr, esquire, on Loyalhannon, at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, and at the house of the subscribers in Greensburgh.

WILLIAM PERRY.
SAMI. FINDLEY.

May 28, 1788.

DANIEL ELLIOTT, at his Saw mill one mile below the point from Pittsburgh, will saw boards or shares, or give a generous price for rafts of saw logs brought in the rivers to the mouth of the creek, and will rent on very easy terms, on the bank of the river and creek, a convenient lot of ground for a boat yard and store house. May 28, 1788.

THE subscriber has for sale, at his knitting shop in Mercersburgh, a general assortment of castor and fine hats, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, and will give a generous price for good wool, peltry, &c.

JOHN M'MURDY.
Mercersburgh, May 1, 1788.

Foreign Intelligence.

A Sketch of the Trial of Mr. HASTINGS in the British House of Peers, extracted from the British Gazette and Sunday Monitor, of February 17.

Concluded from our last.

THE poor ryots, or husbandmen, were treated in a manner that would never gain belief if it was not attested by the records of the company; and Mr. Burke thought it necessary to apologize to their lordships for the horrid relation, with which he would be obliged to harrow up their feelings. The worthy commissioner Patterson, who had authenticated the particulars of this relation, had wished that, for the credit of human nature, he might have drawn a veil over them; but as he had been sent to enquire into them, he must, in discharge of his duty, state those particulars, however shocking they were to his feelings. The cattle and corn of the husbandmen were sold for less than a quarter of their value, and their huts reduced to ashes! The unfortunate owners were obliged to borrow from usurers, that they might discharge their bonds, which had unjustly and illegally been extorted from them while they were in confinement; and such was the determination of the infernal fiend, Devi Sing, to have those bonds discharged, that the wretched husbandmen were obliged to borrow money, not at 20, or 30, or 40, or 50, but at 600 hundred per cent. to satisfy him! Those who could not raise the money, were most cruelly tortured: cords were drawn tight round their fingers, till the flesh of the four on each hand was actually incorporated and become one solid mass; the fingers were then separated again by wedges, of iron and wood driven in between them. Others were tied two and two by the feet, and thrown across a wooden bar, upon which they hung with their feet uppermost; they were then beat on the soles of the feet till their toe nails dropped off.

They were afterwards beat about the head till the blood gushed out at the mouth nose and ears; they were also flogged upon the naked body with bamboo canes, and prickly bushes; and above all, with some poisonous weeds, which were of a most caustic nature, and burnt at every touch. The cruelty of the monster who had ordered all this, had contrived how to tear the mind as well as the body; he frequently had a father and a son tied naked to one another by the feet and arms, and then flogged till the skin was torn from the flesh; and he had the devilish satisfaction to know that every blow must hurt; for if it escaped the son, his sensibility was wounded by the knowledge he had that the blow had fallen upon his father; the same torture was felt by the father, when he knew that every blow that missed him, had fallen upon his son.

The treatment of the females could not be described: dragged forth from the inmost recesses of their houses, which the religion of their country had made so many sanctuaries, they were exposed naked to public view: the virgins were carried to the courts of justice, where they might naturally look for protection: but now they looked for it in vain, for in the face of the ministers of justice, in the face of the spectators, in the face of the sun, those tender and modest virgins were brutally violated. The only difference between their treatment and that of the mothers, was, that the former were dishonored in the face of day, the latter in the gloomy recesses of their dungeons. Other females had the nipples of their breasts put into a split bamboo, and torn off: what modesty in all nations most carefully conceals, this monster revealed to view, and consumed by slow fires; nay, some of the monstrous tools of this monster, Devi Sing, had, horrid to tell! carried their unnatural brutality so far as to drink in the source of generation and life.

Here Mr. Burke dropt his head upon his hands, unable to proceed, so greatly was he oppressed by the horror which he felt at the relation. The effect of it was visible through the whole auditory: a lady who was in the great chamberlain's box fainted away. Several other ladies sunk under the agitation of their feelings; among others Mrs. Siddons, albeit she is used to scenes of sorrow, fainted away. Certainly such a tragedy was never exhibited on any stage.

Mr. Burke having recovered himself, said, that the fathers and the husbands of the hapless females were the most harmless and industrious set of men; content with scarcely sufficient for the support of nature, they gave almost the whole produce of their labour to the East-India company; those hands which had been broken by persons under the company's authority produced to all England the comforts of their morning and evening tea; for it was with the rent produced by their industry that the investments were made for the trade to China, where the tea which was used was bought.

He then called upon their lordships to prevent the effects of the divine indignation upon the British empire, by bringing to justice the man who could employ so infernal an agent. Those wretched husbandmen would, with those shattered hands lifted up to heaven, call down its vengeance upon their undoers: he conjured their lordships to avert that vengeance, by punishing them who had so grossly abused the power given them by this country.

Mr. Burke was here taken ill; but he soon recovered, and was proceeding, when he was seized with a cramp in his stomach, and was disabled from proceeding; he was soon relieved from his pain but was too exhausted to proceed.

Lord Derby immediately ran down to him to enquire how he did, and was instantly followed by the prince of Wales, on the same errand: his highness finding Mr. Burke so exhausted, immediately moved to adjourn. Mr. Burke had been speaking above three hours and a quarter.

Shocking as are the facts which Mr. B. related, and which he says he finds recorded in the account taken by Mr. Patterson, who was appointed commissioner to enquire into the circumstances of this dreadful business and of a rebellion which took place in consequence, Mr. Burke says, of the above mentioned cruelties; our readers must see that Mr. Hastings cannot be responsible for them, unless it shall be that he was privy to, and countenanced the barbarities.

VIENNA, Jan. 16

We are informed that the emperor will this week join the army in Hungary, on purpose to visit all the strong places, and the great cordon on the frontiers, which now is composed of about 215,000 men, and 846 pieces of cannon, besides mortars, &c.

The army commanded by the comte de Romanzow is in motion, orders have been given to all the corps to be ready for action by the beginning of March; but it is tho't that if the weather continues so mild as it has been, they will attempt some action against Choczim, Bender, Oczakow; or Belgrade, much sooner.

LONDON, January 12.

On the 18th ult. a mob assembled at the house of Van Bleiswick, the late grand pensionary of Holland, and broke all his windows, after which they proceeded to the houses of some other patriots, and did considerable damage; since which the states of Holland have issued a proclamation offering a reward of 10000 florins for apprehending any one who shall insult or commit whatever on the persons and properties of the inhabitants of the Hague.

As to the alliance said to be projecting between the empress of Russia and the house of Bourbon, it was evidently an experiment on the fears of Britain, and which Catharine would conclude only in case of a total disappointment of her hopes in England. But let the political conjunctions terminate as they may, we know of no means of avoiding a general conflagration, but by a speedy pacific interference on the part of Britain and Prussia. For

If any such alliance as that suggested between Russia and the house of Bourbon should take place, we must go to war to break it asunder. And

If Spain, and consequently France, should persist in opposing the maritime views of Russia on the Porte, we must give her a certain degree of aid, and we should in that case make it our interest to do so.

Such, however, are the present circumstances of Europe, that Britain and Prussia may dictate their conditions, and it is likely that they will, at least for a time, save Europe from the calamity of a general war.

Jan. 20. Yesterday lord George Gordon appeared in the court of king's bench, to receive the sentence of the judges in the case of a libel, of which he had for some months before been convicted. His lordship made, both in dress and in aspect, an appearance truly Mosaic. His beard extended a considerable way from his chin and over his face, and his countenance seemed solemn and sanctimonious. He received the sentence of the court with much apparent humility, which was,

For writing and publishing the prisoners petition, to be imprisoned in Newgate for three years.

For writing and publishing the libel on the ministers of the French court, to be imprisoned in the same gaol for two years, to commence from the expiration of the first sentence.

To pay to the crown a fine of 500l.

To enter into a recognizance at the expiration of his imprisonment—himself in 10 000l. and two sureties in 2,500l. each, for his good behavior for 14 years.

Feb. 16. The revolution in Holland is diffusing its consequence through Europe, in a manner which should draw the attention of the English politician; if there be any such character that can look beyond the enclosures of parties. Brussels and Antwerp at this time resemble Dutch colonies; and their is a project of fixing five hundred opulent families in their neighbourhood. The lower emigrants are furnished with money and passports at Amsterdam: and are cordially received into the military in France. The desire of encouraging the emigration of the Dutch has had considerable effect on the edict concerning the Protestants.

From 1763 to 1777 a period of fifteen years of peace, the registered importation of gold and silver, into Lisbon and Cadiz, was seventy millions sterling, besides what was privately landed.

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

It is observed in one of the histories of England, that during a few years after the revolution in Great Britain, before the government was fully established, and the nation laboured under heavy taxes on account of the late war with France—its trade was interrupted, and the interest of money was high, and excessive high premiums were given for ready money. The nation might at that time have been deemed poor, and was in no little distress; but no sooner was the government reckoned fully established and freedom and property perfectly secured, but trade began to revive, and riches to flow in upon the nation in abundance.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

From a London paper we have extracted the following experiment for reflecting cold as well as heat.

"It has been long known to the philosophical world, that by means of two concave metalic reflectors placed facing each other, but at some considerable distance, the heat of a burning body placed in the focus of one of them could be collected in the focus of the other speculum, so as to fire gunpowder, &c. But we are informed that very lately, even cold has been reflected by the like means, viz. that a frigorific mixture, having been placed in the focus of one of the speculums, a degree of cold sensible to a thermometer was produced in the focus of the other speculum. A fuller account of these curious experiments will shortly be given to the world."

Pittsburgh, June 1.

Accounts from Lexington [Kentucke] dated the 27th of March, say, "On Saturday evening the 21st instant, some time after night, a party of about seven Indians knocked at the door of the widow Shanks, living on Townsend, a branch of Licking, and demanded entrance, which was denied them; they then set fire to the house, and by that means forced the family out, four of which fell a sacrifice to their savage fury, one taken prisoner, the rest escaped. The snow falling that night, enabled the inhabitants to follow them; they came up with them the next day, killed one, and wounded another, the rest escaped, leaving all their baggage. The prisoners they had tomahawked just before the white people came up with them—one other Indian was found dead where they had committed the murder, supposed to have been killed by a young man whom they killed the evening before.

March 28. Yesterday evening the Indians caught hold of a young man's bridle as he was riding along a small path on Elkhorn, near where they had taken a negro a few days ago; it being dark, he slipt off his horse, and made his escape."

On Wednesday last the election for field officers for the new battalion of militia, to be formed within the district of Pitt and Franklin townships, in this county, was held, when Adamson Tannehill was elected lieutenant colonel, and Samuel Ewalt, major.

Truth and Sincerity are the only Foundation for a good Character.

TRUTH and reality have all the advantages of appearance, and many more—If the shew of any thing be good for any thing I am sure sincerity is better: for why does any man dissemble, or seem to be that which he is not, but because he thinks it good to have such a quality as he pretends to? for to counterfeit and dissemble, is to put on the appearance of some real excellence.

Now the best way in the world for a man to seem to be any thing, is really to be what he would seem to be; besides that it is many times as troublesome to make good the pretence of a good quality, as to have it, and if a man have it not, it is ten to one but he is discovered to want it, and then all his pains and labor to seem to have it is lost. There is something unnatural in painting which a skilful eye will easily discover from native beauty and complexion.

It is hard to personate and act a part long for when truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavouring to return, and will peep out and betray herself one time or another—therefore, if any man thinks it convenient to seem good, let him be so indeed, and then his goodness will appear to every bodys satisfaction. So that upon all accounts, sincerity is true wisdom.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out—it is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good. It is like building upon a bad foundation, which continually stands in need of props to shore it up, and proves at last more chargeable than to have raised a substantial building at first, upon a true and solid foundation; for sincerity is firm and substantial, and there is nothing hollow or unsound in it, and because it is plain and open fears no discovery, of which the crafty man is always in danger, and when he walks in the dark all his pretences are so transparent, that he that runs may read

tion. He is the last man that finds himself to be found out, and whilst he takes it for granted he makes fools of others, he renders himself ridiculous.

From the Columbian Magazine.

I was highly pleased lately with the perusal of a work, stiled "the year 2500," in which the benevolent author pourtrays the situation which he hopes France will be in at that period and shews in a very striking point of view, the absurdity of many of the most favorite practices of the present day, in that kingdom. I felt myself strongly impressed with the idea, and threw myself on a couch where I pursued the reflection as far as I was capable, extending my view to this country. After some time I fell asleep, and dreamed that I was transported to so distant a period, as the year 1850, and, that on entering a coffee house, I took up a newspaper, and read some paragraphs of the following tenor, which struck me with surprise and pleasure.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1850. A letter received from Cadiz, dated the 10th of March says, "We have authentic accounts that the American admiral Beaunate with 10 sail of the line, has lately had a desperate engagement with a grand fleet of the Algerines, of 11 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and 4 gallies. Both fought with the utmost bravery, but two of the Algerine first rate vessels being blown up, and a great havock being made among the crews of the rest, three struck, and the remainder fled. The signals for chase were made, and three more captured; the rest driven ashore; and fire ships being sent among them, were all set in flames, and consumed. The brave admiral immediately sailed to Algiers, which he bombarded with so much vigor, that in a short time all the fortifications on the side towards the sea, were levelled, and the city almost reduced to ashes. The dey sent an ambassador to sue for peace, and was so terrified at the fate of the fleet, on which he had placed all his reliance, that he consented to surrender all the piratical vessels which have so long infested the Mediterranean and even the Atlantic."

Richmond, April 30. By authentic advices from Kentucke, we are informed, that no less than 150 vessels have been built on the river Ohio during the last year, and sent down that river and the Mississippi, laden with valuable produce, which has been carried to the West-Indies, where the vessels and their cargoes have been disposed of to great advantage.

Boston, April 30. At length the canal across the isthmus of Darien is completed. It is about 60 miles long, and half a mile broad. First rate vessels of war can with ease sail through. The cost has been about 100,000l. Two vessels belonging to this port, two to Philadelphia, and one to New-York, sailed through the 20th of January last, bound for Canton in China.

Columbia, May 1. Extract from the Journal of Congress. Ordered, that there be 20 professors in the University of Columbia, in this city, viz. of divinity, of church history, of Hebrew, of Greek, of humanity, of logic, of moral philosophy, of natural philosophy, of mathematics, of civil history, of natural history, of common and civil law, of the law of nature and of nations, of rhetoric and belles lettres, of botany, of materia medica, of physic, of chemistry, of anatomy and of midwifery.

Charleston, April 15. No less than 10,000 blacks have been transported from this state and Virginia, during the two last years to Africa, where they have formed a settlement near the mouth of the river Goree. Very few blacks remain in this country now: and we sincerely hope that in a few years every vestige of the infamous traffic, carried on by our ancestors in the human species will be done away.

Pittsburgh, January 15. The canal which is making from the river Ohio to the Susquehannah, and thence to the Delaware, will be of immense advantage to the United States. If the same progress continues to be made hereafter that has been for some time past, it will be completed in less than two years.

Delegates from the 10th new state, laid off a few months ago, by order of Congress, lately arrived at Columbia; and, on producing their credentials, were received into the federal council.

A splendid edition of the history of the settlement and increase of the European colonies in America, in 10 vols. folio, adorned with 200 copper plates, has been just printed in this town.

The agricultural society of this town, have offered premiums to the amount of 1000l. for the improvement of husbandry.

In the assembly of this state, it was lately ordered, that the salaries of public schoolmasters shall hereafter be 200l. per annum.

Ezekiel Jones was lately convicted of not sending his son to school, although five years old. The time ordered by law is at four years. He was sentenced to stand in a white sheet, three successive Sunday's in his parish church.

The BAT and the WEASELS.

A FABLE.

Of weasels some eat birds. Again
Others eat mice. So says Fontaine.
If I am wrong tho' In this same,
Mark me, the Frenchman is to blame.

A smart young bat for wenching sake,
Was out one night upon the rake:
(Nay---frown not: bats as well as men
Must --that they must, sir---now and then:)
And whilst a weasel was at rest,
Popt by mistake into his nest.
Who's there, cries smallguts, wife! my dear!
Some rogue, some thief's, got in, I fear.
Who's there? I say, O, sir! is't you?
This visit you'll be apt to rue.
Ar'n' you a mouse? speak: are you not?
Speak, sirrah: or you go to pot.
You know, you dog, I hate you all:
I say I hate you, great and small.

Some trifle fluster'd, quoth th' intriguer,
Why, my dear sir, you're vastly eager.
Sure any bird would think you mad!
A mouse, too! very high egad!
Pray have mice wings? look: wings like these sir?
Answer me only, if you please sir:
I, heav'n be thank'd! am of the feather,
And glad I am, we're here together,
The honest landlord gaz'd and gaz'd:
Never was weasel so amaz'd.

The matter settled, off goes bat:
Odzooks, quoth he, I hit it pat:
Th' escape I had, was good enough,
For once, my wit has sav'd me.
But softly---who lives here?
Another weasel---faith that's all.
Mine host, who lik'd a fowl for supper,
Quick seized our hero by the crupper.
Hallo! here! murder! help, cries he;
What means this outrage, sir, on me?
D'ye take me for a bird? the devil!
What's all this---sir, I say be civil
'Blood! I'm a mouse.' The weasel saw
The mouse's head and little paw:
He begg'd his pardon; 'twa'nt intended
'Gainst one he'd sooner have defended;
Hop'd he'd forgive it; a mistake,
Which any one at night might make.'
Be sure he made not much ado;
Away the rogue in buckram flew.

Thus crafty folks will act. Whene'er
They're press'd they change, and think 'tis fair:
They're this thing here, and t'other there.

ANECDOTES.

WHEN George Whitefield first came to Charleston, in South-Carolina, the reverend Alexande. Garden was Episcopal minister of that place. Not liking Whitefield's principles, he took occasion to preach a sermon against him from the following text, "Behold those that have turned the world upside down are come hither also." In the afternoon of the same day, Whitefield, in his turn, retorted upon his antagonist to a very crowded audience, and with all the wit and satire for which he was so remarkable, from these words of St. Paul, "Alexander the coppersmith hath done me much evil; the Lord reward him according to his works." Soon after, Garden, nor to be outdone, took occasion to declaim with some heat, against the light and trifling tunes used in Whitefield's church, as being too theatrical and gay for holy worship, and such as had been long appropriate to prophane songs and airs. Very true, doctor, said Whitefield in his next lecture: but pray, sir, can you assign any good reason why the devil should always be in possession of the best tunes?

SOME officers of the army who had served during the American war, walking in Hyde Park, dressed in their regimentals, met a man deformed by a haunch on his back, when one of them jocularly clapping his hand thereon, exclaimed, "What have you got here my friend!" To which the other with a countenance expressive of the insult, replied, "Bunker's hill---damn your red coat."

John & William Irwin,

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store in Pittsburgh,

A Variety of Dry Goods and Groceries, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce. They must decline giving credit to any person for the future.

They have also on hand some Claret and Port wines, which they will sell cheap by the dozen or single bottle; Jamaica Spirits by the gallon or keg, and Holland Gin by the case or bottle. May 26, 1788.

N. B. A generous price will be given for good Ginseng.